1. 130 coal blocks have been allotted to different private/public sector companies for captive and uses/commercial mining.

2. CIL has identified to take up 119 coal projects during the XIth Plan for an ultimate capacity of 256 MT with a contribution of 111.08 MT in 2011-12, the terminal year of the Plan.

3. SCCL has identified to take up 25 projects for an ultimate capacity of 43.35 MT with a contribution of 5.75 MT in the terminal year 2011-12 of XI Plan.

4. CIL under "Emergency Coal Production Plan" has identified 16 opencast projects/mines where production from the existing mines/ projects will be enhanced to a higher level yielding additional 71.3 MT.

5. Improvement in equipment utilization. Mechanization/modernization of existing mines.

Backward Regions Grant Fund

*611. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the districts so far that are declared for the benefits under "Backward Regions Grants Fund", State-wise;

(b) what is the criterion for such selection;

(c) whether he would agree that giving funds directly to State administration is not serving required purpose as envisaged by the Central Government; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps proposed?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) and (b) 250 districts across 27 States have been identified as beneficiaries of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). A listing of these beneficiary districts, state-wise, is at Statement (*See* below). The

250 districts include the 200 districts covered by the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP) in 2006-07, the 170 districts identified as "backward" by the Inter-Ministry Task Group (IMTG, 2004) on Redressing Growing Regional Imbalances, the 147 beneficiary covered by the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY), as well as the 150 districts covered by the National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP). 195 districts were finalised on the basis of an index of backwardness comprising three parameters that were assigned equal weights, that is, value of output per agricultural worker, agricultural wage rate, and percentage of SC/ST population of the district. Five districts were identified separately to assess the impact of the programme in specific backgrounds and added to this list to arrive at the total number of 200 under NREGP in 2006-07. The Inter-Ministry Task Group (IMTG) identified 170 districts as backward on the basis of 17 socio-economic variables. Out of 170 IMTG districts, 120 districts were already covered in the list of 200 NREGP districts, and 50 more were added to the list, thus taking the total number for coverage under the BRGF to two hundred and fifty (250) districts.

(c) and (d) The Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) programme is part of the Additional Central Assistance that flows from the Government of India to State Governments. It is envisaged that the BRGF will supplement the existing developmental inflows into 250 identified backward districts, and, in fulfilling a "gap-filling" function, will serve to converge extant Centrally-sponsored and State sector fund flows. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj supports the position that financial inflows meant for Panchayats should first flow into the Consolidated Fund of State Governments, but should then be speedily transferred direct to the Panchayats "without delay or diversion", as peldged in the National Common Minimum Programme. To this end, State Governments should place all details of bank accounts of individual Panchayats in the public domain. Releases under the BRGF Programme are designed to conform to this pattern of fund flow. 2006-07 was Year One in the implementation of the Backward Region Grant Fund Programme and, so far, there is no reason to believe that the transfer of these untied BRGF funds through the Consolidated Fund of State Government to Panchayats is in any manner not serving the required purpose.

Statement

Backward Region Grant Fund-List of Districts

Andhra Pradesh

1	Adilabad	2	Anantpur	3	Chittoor	4	Cuddappah
5	Karimnagar	6	Khammam	7	Mahbubnagar	8	Medak
9	Nalgonda	10	Nizamabad	11	Rangareddy	12	Vizianagaram
13	Warangal						

Arunachal Pradesh

1 Upper Subansiri

Assam

1	Barpeta	2	Bongaigaon	3	Cachar	4	Dhemaji
5	Goalpara	6	Hailakandi	7	Karbi Anglong	8	Kikrajhar
9	Marigaon	10	North Lakhimpur (Laksha)	11	North Cachar Hills		

Bihar

1	Araria	2	Aurangabad	3	Banka	4	Begusarai
5	Bhagalpur	6	Bhojpur	7	Buxar	8	Darbhanga
9	Gaya	10	Gopalganj	11	Jamui	12	Jehanabad
13	Kaimur/Bhabua	14	Katihar	15	Kishanganj	16	Khagaria
17	Lakhisarai	18	Madhepura	19	Madhubani	20	Munger
21	Muzzaffarpur	22	Nalanda	23	Nawadah	24	Patna
25	Pashchim Champaran	26	Purba Champaran	27	Purnia	28	Rohtas
29	Saharsa	30	Samastipur	31	Saran	32	Sheikhpura
33	Sheohar	34	Sitamarhi	35	Supaul	36	Vaishali

Chhattisgarh

1	Bastar	2	Bilaspur	3	Dantewada	4	Dhamtari

5	Jashpur	6	Kanker	7	Kawardha	8	Korba
9	Koriya	10	Mahasamund	11	Raigarh	12	Rajnandgaon
13	Sarguja						

Gujarat

1	Banaskantha	2	Dangs	3	Dahod	4	Narmada
5	Panch Mahals	6	Sabarkantha				

Haryana

1	Mohindergarh	2	Sirsa				

Himachal Pradesh

1	Chamba	2	Simaur				

Jammu & Kashmir

1	Doda	2	Kupwara	3	Poonch		

Jharkhand

1	Bokaro	2	Chatra	3	Deoghar	4	Dhanbad
5	Dumka	6	Garhwa	7	Giridih	8	Godda
9	Gumla	10	Hazaribagh	11	Jamtara	12	Kodarma
13	Latehar	14	Lohardagga	15	Pachhim Singhbhum	16	Pakaur
17	Palamu	18	Ranchi	19	Sahibganj	20	Saraikela
21	Simdega						

Karnataka

1	Bidar	2	Chitradurga	3	Davangere	4	Gulbarga
5	Raichur						

Kerala

1	Palakkad	2	Wynad				

Madhya Pradesh

1	Balaghat	2	Barwani	3	Betul	4	Chhatarpur
5	Damoh	6	Dhar	7	Dindori	8	Guna
9	Jhabua	10	Katni	11	Khandwa	12	Mandla
13	Panna	14	Rajgarh	15	Rewa	16	Satna
17	Seoni	18	Shahdol	19	Sheopur	20	Shivpuri
21	Siddhi	22	Tikamgarh	23	Umaria	24	West Nimar

Maharashtra

1	Ahemednagar	2	Amravati	3	Aurangabad	4	Bhandara
5	Chandrapur	6	Dhule	7	Gadchiroli	8	Gondia
9	Hingoli	10	Nanded	11	Nadurbar	12	Yavatmal

Manipur

1	Chandel	2	Churchandrapur	3	Tamenlong

Meghalaya

1	Ri Bhoi	2	South Garo Hills	3	West Garo Hills

Mizoram

1	Lwangtlai	2	Sioha

Nagaland

1	Mon	2	Tuensang	3	Workha

Orissa

1	Bolangir	2	Boudh	3	Debagarh	4	Dhenkanal
5	Gajapati	6	Gunjam	7	Jharsuguda	8	Kalahandi
9	Keonjhar	10	Koraput	11	Malkangiri	12	Mayurbhanj
13	Nabrangpur	14	Nuapada	15	Phulbani	16	Rayagada
17	Sambalpur	18	Sonapur	19	Sundargarh		

Punjab

1	Hoshiarpur

Rajasthan

1	Banswara	2	Barmer	3	Chittaurgarh	4	Dungarpur
5	Jaisalmer	6	Jalor	7	Jhalawar	8	Karoli
9	Sawai Madhopur	10	Sirohi	11	Tonk	12	Udaipur

Sikkim

1	Sikkim North

Tamil Nadu

1	Cuddalore	2	Dindigul	3	Nagapattinam	4	Sivagangai
5	Tiruvannamalai	6	Villupuram				

Tripura

1	Dhalai

Uttar Pradesh

1	Ambedkar Nagar	2	Azamgarh	3	Bahraich	4	Balrampur
5	Banda	6	Barabanki	7	Basti	8	Budaun
9	Chandauli	10	Chitrakoot	11	Etah	12	Farrukhabad
13	Fatehpur	14	Gonda	15	Gorakhpur	16	Hamirpur
17	Hardoi	18	Jalaun	19	Jaunpur	20	Kaushambi
21	Kushinagar	22	Lakhimpur Kheri	23	Lalitpur	24	Maharajganj
25	Mahoba	26	Mirzapur	27	Pratapgarh	28	Raebareli
29	Sant Kabir Nagar	30	Shravasti	31	Siddharthanagar	32	Sitapur
33	Sonebhadra	34	Unnao				

Uttaranchal

1	Chamoli	2	Champawat	3	Tehri Garhwal

West Bengal

1	Bankura	2	Birbhum	3	Dakshin Dinajpur	4	Jalpaiguri
5	Malda	6	Midnapur East	7	Midnapur West	8	Murshidabad
9	Purulia	10	South 24 Parganas	11	Uttar Dinajpur		

Maintenance of roads under NHDP

*612. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:
SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India is not sanctioning the strengthening works under plan on the stretches which have been identified under NHDP during the period of sanctioning the works by NHAI; and

(b) if so, who will be responsible for poor maintenance of roads during this period?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) deals with the sections identified for upgradation to 4/6 lane under the National Highways Development Project (NHDP) and other projects. wherever 4/6 laning works under NHDP are under implementation, to keep the existing roads in traffic worthy condition, maintenance of the existing roads are carried out by the Contractor/Concessionaire as part of their obligations under contract/concession agreement. In case of sections identified under NHDP where 4/6 laning has not satarted, the maintenance of the existing roads are carried out by NHAI, State Public Works Departments (PWDs) and Border Roads Organisation (BRO) through the funds provided by the Central Government.